

# The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME XI.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1880.

Single Copies 5 Cents

NUMBER 36.

**WILMINGTON POST**  
[ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT  
WILMINGTON, N. C., AS SECOND CLASS  
MATTER]

**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**  
Fifty cents per line for the first insertion and twenty-five cents per line for each additional insertion.  
Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

**TENNY IN VERMONT.**  
The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is \$1.00 per year; six months 75 cents.

All communications on business should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

All advertisements will be charged a the above rates, except on special con- tracts.

**PUBLIC SPEAKING.**

Messrs. John W. Shackelford and William P. Canaday, candidates for Congress, will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places: Lisbon, Sampson county, Sept. 17th. Clinton, " " 18th. Mingo, " " 20th. Lillington, Harnett " 21st. Johnsonville, " 22nd. Jonesboro, Moore " 23rd. Carthage, " 24th. Cameron, " 25th. Fayetteville, Cumberland " 27th. Kingsbury, " 28th. Rockfish, " 29th. Hollow, Bladen " 30th. Elizabethtown " Oct. 1st. Turnbull " " 2nd.

The speaking will take place at 12 o'clock, M., each day. Other candidates for Congress are invited to attend.

**SPEAKING.**  
Judge Buxton, the Republican candidate for Governor, and Hon. Augustus M. Moore, the Republican candidate for Attorney General, will speak as follows:

Morehead City, Carteret county, Monday, Sept. 13th.  
Goldsboro, Wayne county, Tuesday, Sept. 14th.

Grand Republican Rally.

Hon. W. P. Canaday, the Republi- can candidate for Congress from the 3d district, will address the citizens of Brunswick county, at Smithville, Mon- day evening, Sept. 13th, at eight o'clock at the court house. The following eminent speakers have been invited to speak on the occasion:

Hon. O. H. Dockery, Hon. R. G. Badger, and Hon. S. J. Watts, shall all the people turn out to hear the political questions of the day discussed. EX. COM. OF BRUNSWICK.

**DEMOCRATIC TRIBUTES TO GARFIELD.**

Credit Mobilier and Detroyer More Mud Throwing

The editor of the Louisi He Courier Journal.

Henry Watterson's letter to the New York Democratic meeting, July 28, 1880.

The truth is, Gen. Garfield, though a kindly man, and a man as I am per- suaded, who would not do a dishonest thing for his own sake or its own sake, is a partisan of a piece with his party."

Senator Thurman and the World, From the New York World, October 10, 1878.

Senator Thurman lets up Gen. Gar- field of Ohio in this amiable fashion

"Oakes Ames swears that Garfield got ten shares, and Garfield says that he did not do anything of the kind. There was a good deal of talk, but no proof against him, and I am compelled to say that Garfield gets out of it better than anybody else, and, on the whole, there was not sufficient evidence to fasten the corruption at his door."

After considering all the testimony, on the whole we concur in this view of Mr. Garfield's connection with the Credit Mobilier.

Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana. From a statement before Garfield was nominated.

"I tell you whom I think the Repub- licans should nominate and whom I consider their strongest man; he is a true man, a man of principle, an honest man, and would make a good President for us all. Personally, I consider him the best man you could nominate. I refer to Gen. James A. Garfield of Ohio.

Alexander H. Stephens, From an interview in The Argus (Ga.) Chronical.

"As to the Credit Mobilier matters with which General Garfield has been charged, I believe he was altogether innocent of them. It will not do for the Democratic party to throw mud at General Garfield; because if they do they will elect him."

The World Again. From The New-York World, Aug. 30, 1872.

In the midst of the organized carni- val of corruption which has been going on now so many weary months past at Washington, it is really satisfactory to catch glimpses now and then of honesty for honesty's sake, and without consideration of party. (Geno-

## BUXTON AT BURGAW.

### Triumphant Victory of Buxton over McClammy.

BURGAW, Sept. 9, 1880.

To THE EDITOR OF THE POST:

Judge Buxton was met at the depot by a large crowd, white and black, Democrats and Republicans, and escorted to the hotel where after receiving many friends of both political parties he dined, and arrangements were made by a committee to divide time with Major C. W. McClammy of Pen-

### THE SPEAKING.

At about 2 o'clock our honored standard bearer Judge Buxton was introduced by Mr. Cowan, an esteemed leader of the Republican party in this county, in a few very appropriate remarks. Judge Buxton then walked forward, and taking the stand at the end of the Academy, in which the speaking took place, and made a speech of about one hour and a quarter. He arraigned the Democracy at the bar of public opinion for its past conduct and maladministration, and denounced the Landlord and Tenant act as oppressive to the most defenseless citizens, and giving the landlord the advantage over the unprotected tenant. He showed that the landlord had abundant rights before the courts at common law, without statutes, and that it was the tenant if anybody who needed statutes to protect him. He denounced also the present county road law and showed its in- justice.

His remarks on the present odious county government law were unanswerable. He asked why the legislature had not as much right to take away from the people the right to vote for Governor, state officers, Sheriffs, Members of the General Assembly and Judges as the Magistrates and County Commissioners. And he asked if the people were not to be trusted to elect their Magistrates and small local officers, how could they be trusted to elect the Judges of all the courts, even the Supreme Court, and the Governor himself.

He made quick work of the sale of the W. N. C. Railroad as a put up job for political purposes, and showed how the Democrats squandered the people's money and bankrupted the state from 1861 to 1868 when the Republicans took possession of it. His speech on the whole was a plain statement of undeniable facts. He spoke very forcibly and in earnest, and was more attentively listened to than I have heard a speaker for many years. He showed the glorious achievements of the grand old Republican party and closed by asking Major McClammy how he could ask the people to turn the national government over to the men who undertook to destroy it from 1861 to 1865, which question however our McClammy failed to answer. He never once showed or tried to show any reason why the Democrats should again be trusted with the management of public affairs, but confided himself to what was termed by the audience to be first-class foolishness. His speech was really one of the best monkey shows I ever saw.

Our McClammy asked Judge Buxton whether he did not vote to exempt thieves from taxation when he was a member of the legislature. To which the Judge replied that he was never a member of the legislature at all.

When McClammy had closed, the Judge answered "the fool according to his folly," and administered to him one of the severest reprimands that even any man got on the stump. He answered all of the foolish questions propounded to him by "Fender's favorite son" in his last few remarks, during which he took occasion to say that there was a decent and respectable way to conduct a joint discussion, and that he considered that the cursing and other manner of Major McClammy's speech an insult to every gentleman present, or to the audience. He then told the people that if he was elected Governor that he would do what was just and right to all, thanked them for their attention, and politely bowed himself.

There were then loud calls for H. E. Scott, Esq., who responded in a strong and telling speech, during which he handled the Democratic party without glover. It was generally said by both political parties that H. E. Scott's speech was a masterly effort, and that he finished the funeral sermon of our McClammy cause. The Democrats were very much disatisfied with the result, and nobody can blame them for being disatisfied. The Republicans were jubilant and powerfully well pleased with the result. If our McClammy could only be induced to travel around with the Judge, and do everywhere as he did here, the result would be that the second day of November next would roll out twenty-five thousand majority for Judge Buxton for Governor of North Carolina. Hoping to see another of our McClammy circus before long,

I remain, yours, &c.,  
SPECTATOR.

## GOV. CORNELL

OF NEW YORK, A MAN WHOSE OPINION IS

WORTH AS MUCH AS ANY OTHER MAN IN

THAT STATE, SAYS UNFLATTERINGLY;

"Never since 1872 has there been so promising a CANVASS in this state for the Republican party. In the first place, our candidates will receive the votes of all Republicans. This of itself would carry the state; but we are too much reason to suppose the some of them turned over their work to us, while of more clerical ability and wiser share on the part. Turnpike divisions were not then recognized, and it is highly probable that the many emulators did not know where their county stopped and another began. The former class of investigation is simply preliminary. If, after this investigation, the accuracy of the recent return appears impossible, then investigations on that ground will be begun. The second investigations, should such prove necessary, will be conducted at Washington, and with the greatest minuteness."

the decade between two censuses. If we find in Marlborough county or any other county of the state, 1,000 families returned in the Census of 1860 and that of 1880, and omitted in that of 1870, we shall conclude that the Census of 1870 was defective. The Marshals and Assistant Marshals who took the Census in 1870 were political appointees, many of them colored men, and there is too much reason to suppose the some of them turned over their work to us, while of more clerical ability and wiser share on the part. Turnpike divisions were not then recognized, and it is highly probable that the many emulators did not know where their county stopped and another began. The former class of investigation is simply preliminary. If, after this investigation, the accuracy of the recent return appears impossible, then investigations on that ground will be begun. The second investigations, should such prove necessary, will be conducted at Washington, and with the greatest minuteness."

The manufacturers, he said, "are especially active and zealous among their employees, believing that a continuation of Republican policy is essential to their continued prosperity. Not more than 75 per cent of the voters are distinctively party men and continue either Republicans or Democrats year after year. The other 25 per cent are essentially non-partisan, and to a greater or less degree shift from one side to the other as circumstances dictate. The wonderful prosperity of the country at the present time will contribute largely to a Republican success this year. We have the return of the tide which so nearly elected Mr. Tilden in 1876."

The Governor said further that he would concede to the Democrats none but the old slave states.

"Our friends are hopefully contesting every one of the Free States. At the recent election Oregon was carried by the Republicans, and in Indiana we are making a promising canvass for state officers. If we should carry Indiana, it will give us every free state. This would make nearly 100 majority in the Electoral College, and would instantly end all question as to the Presidential succession."

After a moment's reflection the Governor added: What a terrible misfortune it would be to have the doubtful and disputed result of 1876 repeated this year! After that experience, and considering what is now the dominating influence in both branches of the present Congress, which would have to count the vote, who can tell what might happen in case of a disputed or doubtful election? How easy it would be to defeat the election of the Republican candidates and revolutionize the government by Congressional action! Instead of aiming the blow at an outpost like Fort Sumter, this attack would be directly upon the heart of the Republic. Who can determine its result?"

After a pause he continued: "Fortunately, however, we need not contemplate this dark picture. The business men will not permit their present prosperous condition to be changed into a long winter of doubt and despair. They will finish the election on the 2d of November by a result so pronounced that the most reckless Congressman will not dare to question it."

## THE CENSUS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

It is reported that Gen. Walker, the Superintendent of the Census, being interviewed at New Haven, has stated that either the Census in South Carolina was defective in a high degree in 1870 or the Census of 1880 is fraudulent.

He says that in some Districts the increase was as high as 100 per cent, and that in some counties or townships as high as 125 or 150 per cent. It is his opinion that no such increase could have occurred without immigration, but adds that in one of these Districts of 700 people only four were reported as being born out of the state. An attentive reading of the extract below from Gen. Walker's conversational explanation will let a good deal of light into the subject. We have no intention of doing Gen. Walker or the Census enumerators in South Carolina injustice, and shall do our best to get at the truth:

"The Census Office," continued Gen. Walker, "has never for a moment supposed that such an increase had taken place. The only question was whether the abnormal increase could be accounted for by the defection of the Census of 1870. It is true that in 1870 there were large losses in some countries since 1860, and while the war had naturally suppressed the natural growth of population to some extent, that is no reason to suppose that the war had destroyed the normal growth." Gen. Walker was asked whether the relations of the returns of 1880 to those of 1860 were such that the present returns were disproportionate to the increase in a corresponding period to the sections of the country. He answered that he did not care to express an opinion on that subject at present, and continued in relation to the investigation into the returns now in progress: "We have taken, in counties subject to question, the description of every family on a separate card from the returns for 1860, 1870, and 1880. These families can, in many cases, be identified, although there are many changes in families in

## NOTICE.

ROOMS REP. EX. COMMITTEE,

OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY,

August 23d, 1880.

By authority of the Republican Executive Committee of New Hanover county, a CONVENTION is hereby called of the Republican party of New Hanover county to meet at the Court House in Wilmington on Friday, the 17th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, a.m., to make the following Republican nominations:

Sheriff, Register of Deeds, Treasurer, Coroner, Surveyor, two Members of the House of Representatives, and to elect four Delegates and four Alternates to the Senatorial Convention to be held at Rocky Point, September 18th, 1880, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said Convention.

Each voting precinct will elect three delegates and three alternates to the county convention.

The Republican voters will meet in their respective townships at the usual voting places, to wit:

Cape Fear township, at Castle Hayne.

Harnett township, at MacCumber's Store.

Masonboro township, at Whiskey Creek.

Federal Point township, at Biddle's Store, on Monday, September 13th, 1880, at 12 o'clock p.m., to elect three delegates and three alternates each and also to nominate a candidate for Constable of each of their respective townships.

The Republican voters of the six voting precincts of the city of Wilmington will meet at 6 o'clock p.m., Sept. 13th, 1880, to elect three delegates and three alternates each:

First Ward, Upper Division, at First Ward Bucket Company's House.

First Ward, Lower Division, at Meares' Store, corner 7th and Red Cross.

Second Ward, at the Court House.

Third Ward, at Gibbons Building.

Fourth Ward, at Ann street Engine House.

Fifth Ward, at 9th street Bucket Company's House.

The polls at all the voting precincts in the city will close at 9 o'clock, p.m. Under the plan of organization adopted by the state convention, no proxies are allowed, if a delegate is absent, his place will be supplied by an alternate.

On the adjournment of the county convention, the city delegates will assemble in convention to nominate a candidate for Constable of Wilmington township.

S. H. MANNING, Chairman Rep. County Ex. Committee, J. E. SAMISON, Secretary.

The Wilson Advance, speaking of Ben Butler and John Pool:

They are men of eminent ability and if they render an effective service to Hancock and Democracy as they have heretofore rendered to the Republican party, perhaps we can afford to overlook the past, as this is pre-eminently a flourishing age.

Honey and molasses!

We have heard a great deal about the Republican party having Garfield and running over to Hancock. Let's see, here's Forney, he's one; and Butler, he's two; and Mullett, he's three, and what's the other gentleman's name?

—INTER OCEAN.

CITY ITEMS.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

One interment in Oakdale Cemetery this past week.

Nine interments in Pine Forrest during the past week.

Only one interment in Belvoir Cemetery this week.

No interments in the Catholic Cemetery during the past week.

The Register of Deeds issued four marriage licenses during the past week.

Two or three fine milk cows have recently died from the effect of eating mock orange bushes.

Master James W. Barnes was accidentally shot in the side on Friday while out rice bird shooting.

Edward W. Taylor, Chairman Republican Ex. Committee.

NOTICE.

The Senatorial Convention of Bladen and Brunswick, will be held at Elizabethtown, on Wednesday, the 13th day of September, 1880.

There will be a Republican Convention at Town Creek township house on Tuesday 21st, day of September 1880, to nominate county officers. The Township Executive Committee, will hold their primary elections on Saturday September 18th, to select three delegates and three alternates, and no more to represent each township in the Convention. A full delegation from each township is respectfully required.

August 29th, 1880.

Henry Johnson has been charged with stealing cattle and is now in jail in default of \$200 bond.

Edward W. Taylor, Chairman.

E. SINGLETARY, Chairman.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT, EDITOR.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT. 12, 1860.



NATIONAL REPUBLICAN  
TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**JAMES A. GARFIELD**  
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,  
**CHESTER A. ARTHUR**  
OF NEW YORK.

REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL  
TICKET.

For Electors of President and Vice-  
President,

OLIVER H. DOCKERY

Of the Sixth Congressional District.

GEORGE B. EVERITT

Of the Seventh Congressional District.

JOHN B. RESPASS

Of the First Congressional District.

WILLIAM S. O'B. ROBINSON

Of the Second Congressional District.

SAMUEL W. WATTS

Of the Third Congressional District.

TAZEWELL L. HARGROVE

Of the Fourth Congressional District.

G. W. PATTERSON

Of the Sixth Congressional District.

WILLIAM R. TRULL

Of the Eighth Congressional District.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**RALPH P. BUXTON**  
OF CUMBERLAND.

FOR LIEUT.-GOVERNOR,  
**RUFUS BARRINGER**  
OF MECKLENBURG.

For Secretary of State,  
RICHARD M. NORMENT  
Of Robeson.

For Treasurer,  
AARON D. JENKINS  
Of Gaston.

For Auditor,  
RILEY H. CANNON  
Of Jackson.

For Attorney-General,  
AUGUSTUS M. MOORE  
Of Chowan.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
ARCHIE R. BLACK  
Of New Hanover.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL  
TICKET.

For Congress—First District,  
CYRUS W. GRANDY  
of Herford.

For Congress—Second District,  
ORLANDO HUBBS  
Of Craven.

For Congress—Third District,  
WILLIAM P. CANADAY  
Of New Hanover.

For Congress—Fourth District,  
MOSES A. BLEDSOE  
Of Wake.

For Congress—Sixth District,  
WILLIAM R. MYERS  
Of Mecklenburg.

REPUBLICAN JUDICIAL  
TICKET.

[To be voted throughout the State.]

For Judge—Fifth District,  
JAMES H. HEADEN  
Of Chatham.

ANSWERED:

Judge Buxton says that if he is elected he will appoint negroes to office if they are fit for the position. How do our people like the idea of a negro judge?

Judge Buxton is in favor of electing magistrates by the people.—*Weldon News*.

We haven't heard Judge Buxton say anything about the above subjects, but he would have a precedent if he did. After the Democrats passed this infernal law depriving the people of the right to elect their magistrates, their legislature elected twenty or thirty colored magistrates. We can inform the news that about 150,000 of the voters of North Carolina, without regard to party, black and white, went their natural right to select their County and Township officers at the polls, as our old Anglo-Saxon fathers did.

Illinois since 1870 has had the largest number of miles of railroads. Its rail-way mileage is now 7,573.

VERMONT!

That famous plotter Barnum, the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, cooked up a nice plan for the opening of the campaign. The state of Vermont is as fixed for the Republicans as Kentucky is for the Democrats. It is a small state in its voting population, having given a total vote in 1876 on the Presidency of 64,460, and in the state election in 1878 of only 57,937. But what vote was cast was very decisive, at both times. Hayes received 44,092 to Tilden's 20,254 in 1876, and nearly 20,000 majority in the state election of 1878 was given for the Republicans. It is the most fixed and unswerving in its principles of any of the New England states.

And yet the sagacious Barnum conceived the idea of making capital for the Democracy and Hancock for the rest of the campaign by diminishing the Republican majority in Vermont. So they had a secret meeting in Vermont at an early period and laid their plans, and finally sent old Baldy Smith there and our Colonel Waddell; and some other ex-Confederates were sent up there to make speeches and to set the Vermonters right as to the matter of voting. They thought the old Vermont soldiers would be likely to hear favorably what Baldy Smith would say, and Col. Waddell and other ex-Confederates could open the blinded understandings of that stupid people as to American politics and their duties. Our citizen, Col. Waddell, has given his friends here to understand that very astonishing things were to occur in Vermont at their state election. It has been whispered around here for some time that the Republican majority in Vermont was to be cut down from 20,000 to 7,000, which would be as bad in its effect on the country as if it were a defeat, because it would show for the Hancock "boom."

But the thing didn't work at all. The "Green Mountain Boys" didn't take stock in Barnum's plans, and were not at all dissatisfied, as was supposed, and the election returns show an increased Republican majority of several thousand. The election, by the way, occurred last Tuesday. It appears from the returns that neither the strategy of Baldy Smith affected those clear headed Macedonians, nor that the inspired tongue of Col. Waddell had anything like the effect on them that St. Paul's disillusion on Mats Hill did upon the Athenians. So the profound Democratic scheme was a failure and Barnum, Baldy Smith, Waddell & Co., turn their backs on the Tyril of America with drooping feathers. In fact the whole Democratic party is in that way. There is a general whistling to keep their courage up around here even now. And they will hear a very distinct peal of artillery from Maine next Monday.

ABOUT OUR CENSUS.

There is not in fact much criticism on the Census of North Carolina, because there is really not much basis for criticism. So far as any extraordinary increase is concerned, it ought to be a matter of pride to every citizen to see his state growing great in population. The Census takers, at latest accounts put the increase during this last decade at 348,777. We actually wish it had been with truth reported double that. It is a pleasant sensation to know that you are living in a state which is growing great and prosperous. And we certainly have no disposition to complain or grumble at the vastness of our population as yet. We wish this state was swelling up like Texas, Missouri, Illinois or Minnesota.

This is a proper place to dispense a little statistical information, as to the growth of North Carolina since Censuses began in 1790. In that year the population of the state was 393,751. The increases in the several decades down to 1880, stood as follows: Decade ending in 1800, increase, \$4,342; in ten years, 1810, 77,397; 1820, 63,329; 1830, 99,158; 1840, 15,452; 1850, 115,620; 1860, 133,583; 1870, 77,397; and in this year, 1880, it shows \$48,777 increase, or an increase of nearly 32 per centum, on the reported population of 1870. It will be observed, if any one takes the trouble to refer to the Census reports, that the decade between 1790 and 1800, was the highest in percentage, excepting the one just closed, that ancient decade being nearly 22 per centum on the 393,751 population of 1790. Then in the different decades the per centage floated viciously, down through 15 per centum, 13 per cent, 10 per cent, and once in the insignificant decade between 1830 and 1840, to only 10,452 in the whole ten years. We are grateful that we did not happen to be born in this state during that unpropitious decade.

We do not intend to base any process of statistical reasoning on the facts we have presented. There are enough real facts scattered backward towards the venerable 1790, which furnish food for reflection. For instance, who stops to think that in 1790 twenty of the present states had no existence, and hardly any Caucasian population? At that time North Carolina was the third state in the Union, Virginia being the largest with her 747,630, and Pennsylvania having only 434,372. North Carolina ranked New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland and South Carolina. Now there are 15 or 20 states

that are above the million, and the empires which have arisen in the west and the southwest and on the Pacific, and those that are springing up in the interior, rivaling our old state.

Now can we speculate as to the future of the south with any great certainty. There have been twenty years of depression, and impoverishment and disaster. Whatever prospect there may be of these southern states taking rank at some future period, in the elements which make up the civilization and prosperity of other portions of the country, it is impossible to foresee. This is plain, however, that the opportunities have not been wanting to prosperity and greatness, opened by the generous qualities of climate and soil, and other benefactions of nature.

GRANT ON THE STUMP.

The letter of ex-President Grant to Gen. John A. Logan is refreshing in every line of it. "Blood will tell," and nothing can prevent the old Chieftain, just emerged from the western wilds, from saying with the simplicity of a boy that he will do anything he can to help the ticket, headed by Garfield and Arthur. This short note will thrill the heart of many a veteran, and start the tears from many an eye:

MANITO SPRINGS, CO.,

August 12th, 1860.

MY DEAR GENERAL LOGAN—I left this place two weeks ago for an extended tour through San Luis Park and the Gunnison country, and hence have only just received your letter of the 28th of July. I will be going east the latter part of September, and will gladly attend any meeting intended to further the success of the ticket headed by Garfield and Arthur. I agree with you that it will not do to be beaten now. We should never be beaten until every man who counts, or represents those who count, in the enumeration to give representation in the Electoral College can cast his vote just as he pleases and can have it counted just as he cast it.

U. S. GRANT.

WHITTAKER AS A POLITICIAN.

The N. Y. *Herald* contained on the 3rd a report of a written speech which Whittaker delivered to a small audience in New York. We copy a part of it:

The speaker pictured the days of slavery and compared the present with the past in the condition of the black man. The history of the negro, he said, had been one of blood and tears. America carries a lie on its constitution when it guarantees equal rights to all and gives but partial protection to the blacks. A brighter and better day, he hoped, is in store for his people. Education is spreading, and another generation will look with pride upon the works of Edmonia Lewis and stand aghast at the eloquence of a Douglass. The patriotic spirit displayed by the colored man in the civil war was pointed out as proof that the nation has no more steadfast supporters than the men whose freedom was given them by Abraham Lincoln's proclamation. The speaker demanded a share of the responsibility of government for his people, as this, he said, was not a white man's government, but a government for, and of the people. The colored people, he said, will hear a very distinct peal of artillery from Maine next Monday.

CLEAR AS MUD.

The Charleston *Mercury* which carries at its mast-head the names and lithographs of Hancock and English, makes the following very lucid (?) comments on the late state Republican convention of South Carolina:

The adjournment of the State Republican Convention is a significant in the fact, that it made no nominations for a State ticket. This is a new departure of that party, and was the victory of a wise moderation and prudence over feeling and race ambition.

It will give the party an opportunity of uniting by attracting to it a better element of the people than heretofore has affiliated with it. The ambitions of contending factions inside of the Democracy, and the arrogance of that wing which holds its administration, in using unfair methods to retain their power, will assuredly drive a large number of the Democracy to act as Independents, and then the step is but short, across the chasm, which divides them from the bulk of their supporters—the Republicans.

There are features in the situation which makes the Republican party distasteful to many of the Democracy. Elliott has been changed for Mackay. Elliott did not suit the Broad street clique. *Mackay does!* He can receive them when they make their accustomed leap, with open arms to a congressional session, made so by long association, frequent affiliation, and a sympathy of acquiescence.

NOTICE.

The Republicans of Craven county have organized a Central Campaign Club, with headquarters at Newbern, for the purpose of advancing the interests of the party throughout the county, assisting local clubs with speakers, documents and instructions in all the business details of the campaign. This is intended to be a working club.

Peterson's popular "Dollar Series" is soon to be augmented by the addition of "One for Another," a sparkling society story. This novel has a strong plot, well defined characters and courageous interest. All readers of fiction will relish it. Publishers, T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

We give below the amendment to the state constitution, proposed by the Legislature, and to be voted for at the next election:

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact (three-fifths of each House concurring):

SEC. 1. That section six of article one of the constitution shall be amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"Nor shall the General Assembly assume or pay, or authorize the collection of any tax to pay, either directly or indirectly, express or implied, any debt or bond incurred, or issued, by authority of the constitution of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, nor shall any debt or bond incurred or issued by the Legislature of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, either at its special session of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, or at its regular sessions of the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight and sixty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, except the bonds issued to the people of the state by the General Assembly of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, to pay the debts of the state, unless the same be first submitted to the people, and by them ratified by a vote of a majority of all the qualified voters of the state, at a regular election held for that purpose."

SEC. 2. This amendment shall be submitted at the next general election to the qualified voters of the whole state, those voting in view of the amendment to be written on a printed ticket with the words "For amendment concerning public debt" on it, and those voting against it to vote the same kind of a ticket with the words "against amendment concerning public debt" on it.

SEC. 3. The election shall be held and the votes returned, compared and counted, and the result announced, under the same rules and regulations as were in force when the amendments proposed by the constitutional convention of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five were submitted to the people in November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

DEAF MUTES, BLIND AND INSANE.

Section 10, article 2, of the constitution reads thus:

"The General Assembly shall provide that all the deaf mutes, the blind and insane of the state shall be cared for at the charge of the state."

It is proposed to amend this so as to read:

"The General Assembly may provide that the indigent deaf mutes, blind and insane of the state shall be cared for at the charge of the state."

The election will be held under the same provisions as in the debt amendment act. Bards must read thus:

"For amendment in relation to the support of the deaf mutes, the blind and insane of the state;" or, "against amendment in relation to the support of the deaf mutes, the blind and insane of the state."

HEADJUSTERISM.

Colonel Lamb who is well known in this city, is the Headjuster candidate for Hancock and English elector in the Norfolk district. Hon. John Good is the Funder candidate. The only way in which anybody can understand how both these men can be for Hancock and English and at the same time oppose to each other, is to say that the Democratic party of Virginia is divided into two nearly equal parts. So Lamb and Good are opponents. They had a joint discussion at old Hampton the other day, and this is how it was, these peaceful "babes in the woods": According to Lamb "the shallowness of John Good's pretences demonstrated clearly that he was a fraud and a hypocrite." \* \* \* Good had proclaimed himself at Mechanics' Hall as an advocate of Free Trade, and still he sat in Congress six years and never said he abominated Free Trade." Col. Lamb was a "Headjuster because it was the patient complacency of men who are prepared for the worst. The Democrats in Indiana are threatened with defeat. While hoping for the best, we are prepared for the worst. Indiana may go for Landers, but all the information goes to show that the campaign in that state has been arrested and impeded. We would not, therefore, advise our readers to make any great preparations for a Democratic victory in November unless Indiana rolls up a Democratic majority in October.

In the present aspect of affairs the Democratic outlook is not the most hopeful in the world, and we write this in order that our readers may place themselves in the proper frame of mind to bear a possible disappointment with the patient complacency of men who are prepared for the worst. The Democrats in Indiana are threatened with defeat. While hoping for the best, we are prepared for the worst. Indiana may go for Landers, but all the information goes to show that the campaign in that state has been arrested and impeded. We would not, therefore, advise our readers to make any great preparations for a Democratic victory in November unless Indiana rolls up a Democratic majority in October.

The expected change of leading Republicans from Garfield to Hancock, has proved to be nothing but the mere farce. No man has apostatized from the Republicans who has influence enough to carry a single elector or member of Congress. The boom for Hancock in the north has completely faded out, and there never was any heartiness in it in the south. It is Greeley over again, only that the shrouded hat, and the uncouth gait is changed to brass buttons, ostrich feathers and a strait.

According to the *Newbernian* the Vermont game is to be tried on the county of Pamlico by inviting there on motion of Wm. Potter, Sr., to a "grand Democratic mass-meeting and barbecue" to be had at Bayboro. "Gov. Thomas J. Jarvis, and Senator Z. B. Vance, M. W. Ransom, Hon. D. G. Fowle, A. S. Merrimon, Gen. James M. Leach, Hon. F. H. Barber and Col. Octavius Coke, and other prominent speakers to be present." We copy verbatim.

Those who suffer from nervous irritation, itching, nosebleeds, and the discomfort that follows from an embolism and disordered state of the system, should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla and cleanse the blood. Purge out the lurking disorder that undermines the health, and constitutional vigor will return.

BRUNSWICK HARMONIUS.

A friend writes the Post that a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of Smithville township met to ratify the action of the meeting appointing delegates to the County Convention. Whitfield Griffin was called to the Chair, and Abram Hawkins was appointed Secretary. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, Joseph Spells, L. A. Galloway, Mabry Griffin and others. The greatest harmony prevailed, and all seemed to vie with each other in promoting harmony and the success of the party in the present campaign. Our Elector Hon. S. W. Watts being present made a short speech and proceeded to assist in the formation of a GARFIELD, BUXTON and CANADAY CLUB. Wm. Brown, Jr., was elected President; Robert Jordan, Vice-President; Joseph Spells, Secretary; Franklin H. Gardner, Assistant Secretary; Whitfield Griffin, Treasurer; Trim Wortham and London Gibbs, Stew

**THE THIRD DISTRICT COMMITTEE.**

The following named gentlemen were appointed as members of the Executive Committee of the Third District, each being designated by those representing the several counties in the Convention: Brunswick—Joseph Spells.  
Bladen—John Newell.  
Cumberland—O. H. Blocker.  
Columbus—Owen L. Smith.  
Carteret—W. J. Bechard.  
Duplin—Irvin Beaman.  
Harnett—J. S. Harrington.  
Moore—H. Buchanan.  
New Hanover—E. J. Penneybacker.  
Pender—Geo. Z. French.  
Onslow—Thomas E. Gilman.  
Scotland—Calton Session.  
Wayne—Joseph C. Abbott.

**THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM, ADOPTED AT RALEIGH JULY 7th.**

The Hon. R. C. Badger, chairman of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions, reported from that committee the following:

The Republicans of North Carolina, at Convention assembled, renew the pledges made in all their former platforms. And they declare as follows:

1. That they cordially approve the nominations recently made at Chicago, of James A. Garfield for President, and Chester A. Arthur for Vice-President; and that they will most cheerfully and actively devote themselves to their election, as indispensable to the preservation of the Republican party, and of the Republic, in its integrity. And that they fully endorse the principles set forth in the platform, adopted by the Republican convention, which convened in the city of Chicago, on the 2nd day of June 1860.

2. That they have seen, with great apprehension and alarm, the rapid concentration and encroachment of our railroads, by and under the control of such combinations of capital as gives power to the monopolists to oppress the rest of the country by unreasonable and unjust local tariffs and fares, and gives to them the power to control the relative branch of government, in the press of law, in their interest, and causes wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can devote your whole time to that work, or only your spare moments. Not only will you do well nearly as well. No one willing to work can fail to make enormous pay by engaging in our cause. It is a great and glorious opportunity for making money easily and honorably. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine, June 27th.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**ROSENTHAL'S**

**NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,**

**32 Market Street.**

**A WORD OF ADVICE TO MY PATRONS.**

M Y STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, AND MY ARRANGEMENTS ENABLE ME TO RECEIVE NEW ARRIVALS OF STYLES, OF THE BEST MAKE, WEEKLY.

MY STOCK WILL TELL IN THE FUTURE AS IT HAS IN THE PAST.

CALL AND EXAMINE BEFORE YOU PURCHASE.

MY SCHOOL SHOES CANNOT BE SURPASSED BY ANY IN THE STATE.

REMEMBER THE NEW SIGN OF THE SHOW-CASE.

NEXT WEEK I WILL GIVE YOU SOME OF MY POPULAR PRICES; NO TIME THIS WEEK.

RESPECTFULLY,  
**C. ROSENTHAL,**

**32 Market St.**

Sign of the Show Case.

**HOWARD UNIVERSITY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

THE AUTUMNAL TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS OPEN TO ALL WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF RACE OR SEX, WILL COMMENCE SEPTEMBER 8, WITH COURSES WHICH MAY BE FOLLOWED IN PREPARATORY, COLLEGE AND THEORETICAL DEPARTMENT.

THESE COURSES HAVE BEEN MADE FOR REMOVING THE TUTITION OF TWENTY-FIVE STUDENTS OF PROPER QUALIFICATIONS IN THE "PREPARATORY" AND "COLLEGE" DEPARTMENTS. COLORED CHILDREN WHO WISH FIRST CLASS EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES, AND IN ADDITION THE PECULIAR ADVANTAGE OF THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM, ADOPTED BY THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, WHICH CONVENED ON THE 2ND DAY OF JUNE 1860.

2. THAT THEY HAVE SEEN, WITH GREAT APPREHENSION AND ALARM, THE RAPID CONCENTRATION AND ENCROACHMENT OF OUR RAILROADS, BY AND UNDER THE CONTROL OF SUCH COMBINATIONS OF CAPITAL AS GIVES POWER TO THE MONOPOLISTS TO OPPRESS THE REST OF THE COUNTRY BY UNREASONABLE AND UNJUST LOCAL TARIFFS AND FARES, AND GIVES TO THEM THE POWER TO CONTROL THE RELATIVE BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT, IN THE PRESS OF LAW, IN THEIR INTEREST, AND CAUSES WANTED EVERYWHERE TO WORK FOR US. NOW IS THE TIME. YOU CAN DEVOTE YOUR WHOLE TIME TO THAT WORK, OR ONLY YOUR SPARE MOMENTS. NOT ONLY WILL YOU DO WELL NEARLY AS WELL. NO ONE WILLLING TO WORK CAN FAIL TO MAKE ENORMOUS PAY BY ENGAGING IN OUR CAUSE. IT IS A GREAT AND GLORIOUS OPPORTUNITY FOR MAKING MONEY EASILY AND HONORABLY. ADDRESS TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE, JUNE 27TH.

3. THAT THEY VIEW WITH ANXIETY THE CONDITION OF THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD, WHICH, THROUGH THE INDUSTRY AND INFLUENCE OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE ADMINISTRATION, IS SECURED BY LEGAL TITLE, WHICH AFFORDS NO SECURITY, AND WHICH, IF NOT SOOTHELY DEALT WITH, THE COMPLETION OF THAT WORK SO NECESSARY FOR THE WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE, AND ESPECIALLY THE WESTERN COUNTIES.

4. THAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY HAS ALWAYS BEEN A FRIEND OF EDUCATION, AND HAS AGAIN RENEWED ITS PLEDGE TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA TO CONTINUE ITS EFFORTS WITH INCREASED VIGOR, UNTIL THERE SHALL BE A COMPLETE AND PERFECT SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

5. THAT THEY RECOGNIZE THE MECHANIC AND LABORER AS THE BONE AND SINEW OF THE LAND, AND PLEDGE THEM LIBS TO PROTECT THEIR RIGHTS AND PROMOTE THEIR POLITICAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND MATERIAL INTERESTS.

6. THAT THE RECENT CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS WERE PASSED BY A CONVENTION WHICH WAS NOT COMPOSED OF A MAJORITY OF ELECTED DELEGATES, AND THE CONTROL OF WHICH WAS STOLEN FROM THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY, BY AN INFAMOUS AND OBSCENE FRAUD ON THE VOTERS OF ROBESON COUNTY. THIS CORRUPTION, ON THE PART OF THE DEMOCRACY, DEMONSTRATES THE FACT THAT THEIR PARTY WILL SCRUPLE AT NO VIOLATION OF LAW IN THE INTEREST OF PARTY SUPREMACY, AND THAT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IS NOT THE FRIEND OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT OR THE PEOPLE.

7. THAT THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA IS UtTERLY SUBVERSIVE OF THE RIGHTS OF THE CITIZENS; IS THE GROSSEST POLITICAL ROBBERY EVER PRACTICED IN THIS, OR ANY CIVILIZED COUNTRY; IS THE MOST DAMNABLE FRAUD EVER DEvised OR SANCTIONED BY ANY POLITICAL PARTY, AND CALLS FOR THE UNQUALIFIED CONDEMNATION OF ALL WHO HAVE THE NAME OF CITIZEN, WITHOUT REGARD TO PARTY AFFILIATION.

8. THAT THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA IS UtTERLY SUBVERSIVE OF THE RIGHTS OF THE CITIZENS; IS THE GROSSEST POLITICAL ROBBERY EVER PRACTICED IN THIS, OR ANY CIVILIZED COUNTRY; IS THE MOST DAMNABLE FRAUD EVER DEvised OR SANCTIONED BY ANY POLITICAL PARTY, AND CALLS FOR THE UNQUALIFIED CONDEMNATION OF ALL WHO HAVE THE NAME OF CITIZEN, WITHOUT REGARD TO PARTY AFFILIATION.

9. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

10. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

11. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

12. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

13. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

14. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

15. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

16. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

17. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

18. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

19. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

20. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

21. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

22. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

23. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

24. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

25. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

26. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

27. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

28. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

29. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

30. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

31. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

32. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

33. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

34. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

35. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

36. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

37. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

38. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

39. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

40. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

41. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

42. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

43. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

44. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

45. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

46. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

47. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

48. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

49. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

50. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

51. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

52. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

53. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

54. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

55. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

56. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

57. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

58. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

59. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

60. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

61. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

62. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

63. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

64. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

65. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

66. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

67. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

68. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

69. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

70. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

71. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

72. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND RICK HEADACHE.

73. THAT THE CURE OF THE LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT. 12, 1880.

THE MAIN ISSUE.

[We copy from the N. Y. Tribune the article below, and call the close attention of our readers to its close and invincible conclusions.]

The Republican party will win in the coming election because it deserves to win. So good a cause no other party ever had, nor did that party ever have so good a cause as it has now in any other contest. In 1860 it asked that slavery should be restricted. But in all but the name slavery would be revived, and made national; if southern Democracy should get full sway. In 1864 we stood for putting down the rebellion. But the same disloyal spirit and purpose grasp-to-day for control of the government which they tried to destroy, and all that brave men fought for during the war is still at stake. True men of the north know it; men of the south who are more candid than cunning say with Wade Hampton that their cause is now the very same for which Lee and Jackson fought.

\* \* \* \* \*

What is the main issue in this contest? Whether the south shall rule. The south made solid by force and fraud, fired with the same spirit of hate toward the north, and spurred on by keen memories of defeat in war. It tried to rule by means of secession, not meaning to get out of the Union, nor expecting to be resisted, but full of faith that beaten Yankees would soon sue for peace, and consent to such terms as would make southern ideas dominant forever in the land. The war did not end in that way. The north did not sue for peace, McClellan fashion, on bended knees. Now the same south, with no change of ideas or feelings, means to get the same results by other methods if it can.

Was there disloyalty in 1861? There is now, and the same Democrats are the disloyal men. What is disloyalty? Resistance to law by force. The south has resisted by force and does resist, even as passed as a means of holding the results of the war. It has stamped out negro suffrage with club and shotgun and false counts, until there is no part of the south where a large majority of ten to one can get its votes cast or counted. This is not a step toward rebellion; it is rebellion. Arms are there, organization, and open defiance of law. No tax can be raised in the south nor any law enforced, for the same lawless Democratic mob which carries elections there also shoots officials, packs juries, and scares or kills witnesses. Look with honest eyes! There is scarcely a pretense that the vote in Alabama was free or that the count was true. This sort of thing, done in one voting district or in one county, is an infamous fraud. Done all over the south, by concert, with organization, and for the avowed purpose of defeating the laws, nullifying the enfranchisement of the negro, and grasping the government it is more than fraud; it is actual rebellion.

Go back to 1864, when Lee threatened the capital on one side and McClellan on the other. Suppose it had then been asked: "Shall the followers of Lee make the next President?" "Shall they cast for him the solid vote of all the rebel states?" Shall they do this in open defiance of law? Shall "they do it by the murder of 50,000 Union men, by stuffing boxes with disaballs, and by counting ballots 'never cast, as many as they need'?" Was there a single loyal man who would then have said "aye"? How is the case changed by the change of sixteen years in date? The same men today make a boast of their deeds with Lee, strike down any southern man who was loyal then, and show the same spirit which they showed in arms. The change is only in mode of fighting and in date.

State Republican Plan of Organization.

*Rules and Regulations for the Organization of the Republican Party of North Carolina:*

I. County Organization.—The election precinct shall be the unit of county organization. Each precinct shall have an executive county committee consisting of three active Republicans. They shall be biennially chosen by the Republican voters of the precinct, and shall elect one of their number chairman. They shall come together at such time and place as the majority of them may elect. They shall biennially elect a county executive committee, to consist of not less than five members, who shall elect a chairman from their number. Vacancies in precinct committees shall be filled by the voters of the precinct, and in the county committee by a convention of the precinct committees duly called: *Provided* that in case a vacancy occurs within thirty days prior to an election, such vacancy may be filled by the vote of the remaining members.

II. Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial Districts.—There shall be a Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial District Committee, composed of not less than one member from each county, nor less than seven members, biennially elected by the district conventions, each of whom shall elect a chairman from their number: *Provided* that a senatorial district committee shall only be elected in districts embracing more than one county. Vacancies occurring within thirty days of an election may be filled by the vote of the committee.

III. State Executive Committee.—There shall be a State Executive Committee, composed of one member from each Congressional District in the state to be designated by the district delegations in state convention assembled; two members at large, to be elected by the state convention, and the chairman of the convention at which the election

is held. They shall be biennially elected at the state convention, shall choose one of their number number chairman and shall elect a secretary who is not a member, who shall reside at Raleigh.

IV. The chairman of the respective county, district and state executive committees shall call their conventions to order and act as temporary chairmen until a permanent organization is effected, with power only to appoint and receive the report of a committee on credentials.

V. No executive committee shall have power to elect or appoint delegates to any convention, whether county, district, state, or national.

VI. No member of an executive committee or delegates or alternates duly chosen shall have power to delegate his trust or authority to another.

VII. Representation.—Representation in county conventions shall consist of three Republican voters as delegates, and three as alternates from each precinct in the county, and no more.

VIII. Representation in congressional, judicial, senatorial and state conventions, shall consist of two delegates and two alternates and two alternates only, for every member of the Lower House of the General Assembly and shall be apportioned in the several counties accordingly.

IX. Delegates and alternates to convention shall be elected only by a vote of the Republicans of each precinct in precinct meeting assembled; and delegates and alternates to district, state and national conventions shall be elected by a convention of delegates duly elected and sent by the people for that purpose after due notice and publication of not less than fifteen days, of the name, place and purpose of such convention.

X. The certificate of the chairman and secretary of the meeting, setting forth the plurality of the primary meeting, or convention, and the election of the delegate and alternate thereat, shall be accepted, when uncontested, as a good and sufficient credential for such delegate and alternate.

XI. This plan of organization, and procedure shall continue in force until changed or abrogated by a subsequent Republican state convention.

Adopted in state convention, July 8, 1880.

A. W. SHAFEE,  
J. E. O'HARA,  
Geo. W. WILLIAMS,  
T. S. LITTLELEIGH,  
J. W. HARDIN,  
N. W. HARLLEE,  
H. C. COWLES,  
Committee

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

Sept. 4.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was dull at 31 cents per gallon, without reports sales.

The market was strong at \$1.05 bid for Strained and \$1.10 for Good Strained. No sales to report in these grades. Sales of 100 bbls fine rosins at \$2.25 for K Low Pale, and \$2.50 for M Pale.

TAR.—Market was reported steady at \$1.60 per bbl of 280 lbs, w<sup>th</sup> sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at \$1.80 for Yellow Dip, and \$2.00 per bbl for Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was dull, with no sales to report. Futures for September opened in New York at 11.21 cents and closed weak at 11.14 cents.

NOVEMBER.—The market was firm at \$1.07 for Strained and \$1.12 for Good Strained, with sales as offered. Also sales of 160 bbls fine rosins at \$2.25 for K Low Pale and \$2.50 for M Pale.

TAR.—Market was reported steady at \$1.60 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at \$1.90 for Yellow Dip, and \$2.00 for Virgin, with sales of receipts at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was firm at \$1.07 for Strained and \$1.12 for Good Strained, with sales as offered. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary, — cts p<sup>t</sup> lb

Good Ordinary, — " "

Strict Good Ordinary, — " "

Low Middling, 104 " "

Middling, 104 " "

Good Middling, — " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 360 bales

Spirits Turpentine, 298 casks

Rosin, 997 bbls

Tar, 94 bbls

Crude Turpentine, 295 bbls

September 8.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 32 cents per gallon, with sales later on of 100 casks at 32 cents, and 400 do at 33 cents, closing steady.

COTTON.—The market was firm at \$1.07 for Strained and \$1.12 for Good Strained, with sales as offered. Also sales of 160 bbls fine rosins at \$2.25 for K Low Pale and \$2.50 for M Pale.

TAR.—Market was reported steady at \$1.60 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at \$1.90 for Yellow Dip, and \$2.00 for Virgin, with sales of receipts at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was quiet, with small sales reported on a basis of 10 cents per lb for Middling. Futures for September opened in New York at 11.10 cents and closed firm at 11.16 cents; November opened at 10.58 cents and closed firm at 10.67 cents. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary, — cents p<sup>t</sup> lb

Good Ordinary, — " "

Strict Good Ordinary, — " "

Low Middling, 104 " "

Middling, 104 " "

Good Middling, — " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 17 bales

Spirits Turpentine, 400 casks

Rosin, 1083 bbls

Tar, 226 bbls

Crude Turpentine, 233 bbls

Sept. 6.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened dull at 31 cents per gallon, with sales later on of 550 casks at 30 cents, closing steady.

COTTON.—The market opened firm at \$1.05 for Strained and \$1.10 for Good Strained, with sales reported of 500 bbls Strained at \$1.07 per bbl.

TAR.—Market was reported steady at \$1.60 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at \$1.90 for Yellow Dip, and \$2.00 per bbl for Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was quiet, with sales reported of 20 bales on a basis of 10 cents per lb for middling. Futures for September opened in New York at 11.17 cents and closed weak at 11.15 cents; November opened at 10.53 cents and closed weak at 10.49 cents. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary, — cents p<sup>t</sup> lb

Good Ordinary, — " "

Strict Good Ordinary, — " "

Low Middling, 104 " "

Middling, 104 " "

Good Middling, — " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 77 bales

Spirits Turpentine, 150 casks

Rosin, 512 bbls

Tar, 24 " "

Crude Turpentine, 118 " "

Sept. 7.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 31 cents per gallon, with sales later on of 225 casks at 31 cents, closing firm.

ROSIN.—The market opened firm at \$2.07 for Strained and \$2.12 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

Also sales of 250 bbls fine rosins at \$2.00 for (1) Extra No. 1, \$2.25 for (K) Low Pale, and \$2.50 for (M) Pale.

TAR.—Market was reported steady at \$1.60 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at \$1.90 for Yellow Dip, and \$2.00 per bbl for Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was steady, with sales reported of 140 bales on a basis of 10 cents per lb for Middling.

Futures for September opened in New York at 11.00 cents and closed barely at 11.11 cents; November opened at 10.44 cents and closed barely at 10.67 cents. The following were the

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERFECTLY CURED IN THE MOST INEXPERIENCED HANDS!

For Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, AND ALL THOSE NUMEROUS TROUBLES OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS SO PREVALENT AT THIS SEASON.

No Remedy known to the Medical Profession has been in use so long and with such uniformly satisfactory results as

PERRY DAVIS'

VEGETABLE

PAIN KILLER

In all parts of the world in the treatment of these

difficult diseases, it has been used with such wonderful success, that it has come to be

known as Perry Davis' Pain Killer.

It has been used with such wonderful success, that it has come to be

known as Perry Davis' Pain Killer.

It has been used with such wonderful success, that it has come to be

known as Perry Davis' Pain Killer.

It has been used with such wonderful success, that it has come to be

known as Perry Davis' Pain Killer.

It has been used with such wonderful success, that it has come to be

known as Perry Davis' Pain Killer.

It has been used with such wonderful success, that it has come to be

known as Perry Davis' Pain Killer.

It has been used with such wonderful success, that it has come to be

known as Perry Davis' Pain Killer.

It has been used with such wonderful success, that it has come to be

known as Perry Davis' Pain Killer.

It has been used with such wonderful success, that it has come to be

known as Perry Davis' Pain Killer.

It has been used with such wonderful success, that it has come to be

known as Perry Davis' Pain Killer.

It has been used with such wonderful success, that it has come to be

known as Perry Davis' Pain Killer.

It has been used with such wonderful success, that it has come to be

known as Perry Davis' Pain Killer.